



AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

OBSERVERS IN RUSSIA

In the past, we have often invited Soviet observers to see how our big elections are conducted. Now the Reds have invited Americans to observe balloting which is scheduled to take place in the Soviet Union on March 16.

Russian voters will elect members of the Supreme Soviet, a "legislative body" which merely acts as a rubber stamp for actions taken by top Communist Party leaders. Our observers will watch as Soviet citizens vote for a single list of candidates chosen by Red officials. No opposition candidates are permitted on the ballot under the communist dictatorship.

EGYPT, SYRIA, YEMEN

The little kingdom of Yemen, on the southwestern tip of the Arabian peninsula, is putting the finishing touches on its union with the United Arab Republic—a union of Egypt and Syria that went into effect last month. Yemen adds another 75,000 square miles of territory and 4,500,000 people to the United Arab Republic, which formerly had an area of 457,227 square miles and around 28,000,000 inhabitants.

Actually, Yemen will not be quite as closely tied to the United Arab Republic as are Egypt and Syria. The little Arabian kingdom will keep its army separate from the combined Egyptian-Syrian fighting forces, and will keep its King Ahmed on the throne. He will have complete authority over internal affairs in Yemen, while Egypt's President Gamal Nasser, who heads the United Arab Republic, will act as spokesman for the combined countries in foreign affairs.

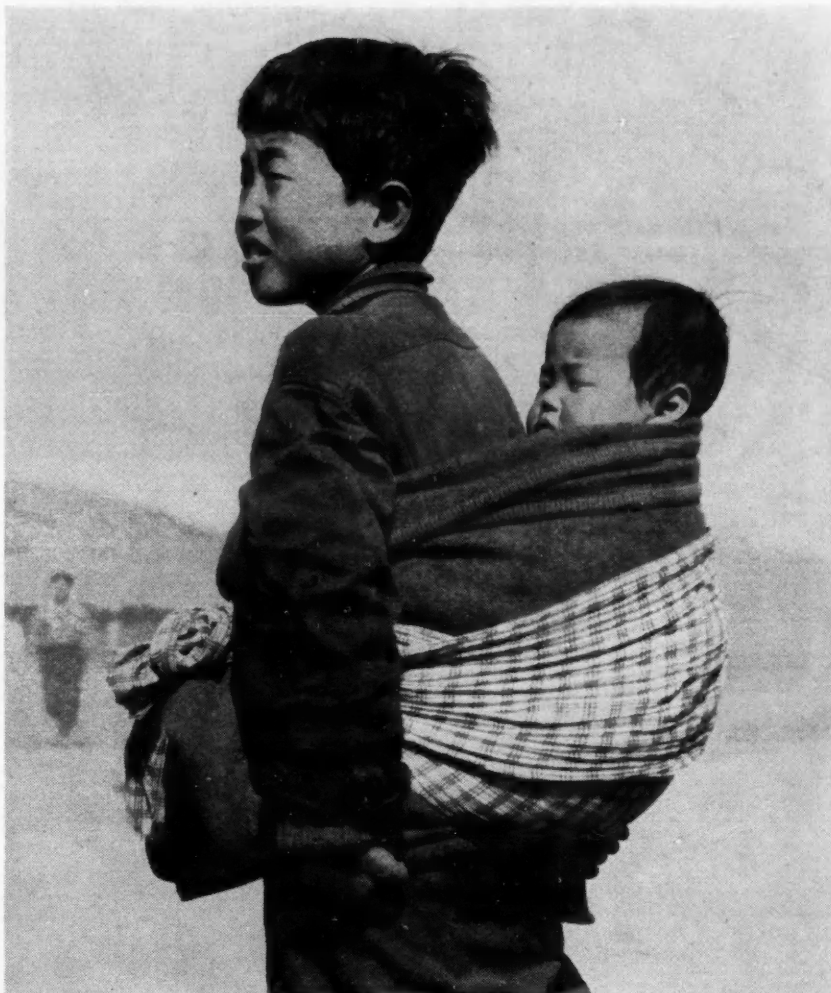
CUBAN ELECTIONS

Cuba is going through the motions of preparing for a Presidential election next June. But there can be no true election in that strife-torn country so long as the government of President Fulgencio Batista prohibits free speech and assembly, and permits only pro-Batista men to run for office. So said the *New York Times* in a recent editorial.

WHY NOT TUNE IN?

The new Soviet ambassador to the United States, Mikhail Menshikov, will be questioned on TV by students of the Washington, D. C., area next Sunday, March 16, on "Youth Wants to Know." Menshikov has been making news because of his outward show of friendship toward American officials ever since he came here to serve as Moscow's envoy to our country last month.

"Youth Wants to Know," produced by Theodore Granik, is a regular Sunday afternoon feature on NBC from 3:00 to 3:30 p.m., EST. Prominent persons in the news appear weekly on the panel show.



A VILLAGE BOY in South Korea carries his little brother "papoose style"

Divided Land of Korea

Southern Part of Asian Country Still Depends Heavily on U. S. Aid for Maintaining Independence and Stability

THE return of a presumably "kidnapped" airliner, its crew, and passengers is the latest issue in the long and bitter dispute over Korea.

For a dozen years, this Asian land has been the scene of strife. In 1950, the conflict erupted into war. The fighting ended in 1953, but the disagreements today are as deep as they were at the time that the fighting stopped.

The airliner involved in the present dispute is a commercial plane that set out on its regular run one day last month from Pusan in South Korea to the capital city of Seoul. Aboard were 34 persons, including 2 American pilots.

The plane never reached its destination. A day or so later, the Red government of North Korea announced that the plane had landed in that country. North Korean officials claimed the pilots had flown there voluntarily.

Both U. S. and South Korean officials felt that the plane had been forced to fly to communist North Korea. They believe that among the passengers were communist agents who engineered the "kidnapping." Last week, the plane and those who had been aboard it were still being held in North Korea.

Clues as to why this strange act took place may be found in developments of recent years.

Rugged peninsula. Korea is a long, mountainous peninsula. With an area of 85,000 square miles—about the same as Idaho—it separates the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan. The peninsula runs southward from that part of China known as Manchuria.

Korea's climate has been compared to that of New England. Winters are cold, especially in the north, but summers have much more rainfall in Korea than in New England.

Tragic history. For centuries, this peninsula was a battleground between China and Japan. Just before World War II, the Japanese held Korea, and dealt harshly with those Koreans who wanted independence.

During World War II, the allies promised Korea its freedom. When the global conflict ended in 1945, U. S. and Soviet troops occupied the country. They could not, however, agree on a common government.

Consequently, the country split into 2 sections. In the southern part—occupied by U. S. troops—elections were held under United Nations supervision. A free government under Presi-

(Concluded on page 2)

School-Aid Plans Are in the News

Nation Studies Many Views About Possible Changes In Education Field

IN comparing U. S. progress with that of the Soviet Union, columnist Walter Lippmann recently expressed the following ideas (though not in these exact words):

"Starting at the end of World War II, with their country devastated and their technology far more primitive than our own, the Russians have achieved a rate of scientific development that is faster than America's. They have generated a tremendous momentum in the physical sciences.

"The Russians haven't wholly surpassed us in science and engineering, but they are catching up rapidly. While we are still stronger, they are moving forward faster.

"One of the things we must do, if America is to continue as a great nation, is to improve our schools. So far as the basic fields of learning are concerned, the tendency at present is to teach more and more students less and less. We must provide more thorough training for our young people, or the United States will eventually become a second-rate power."

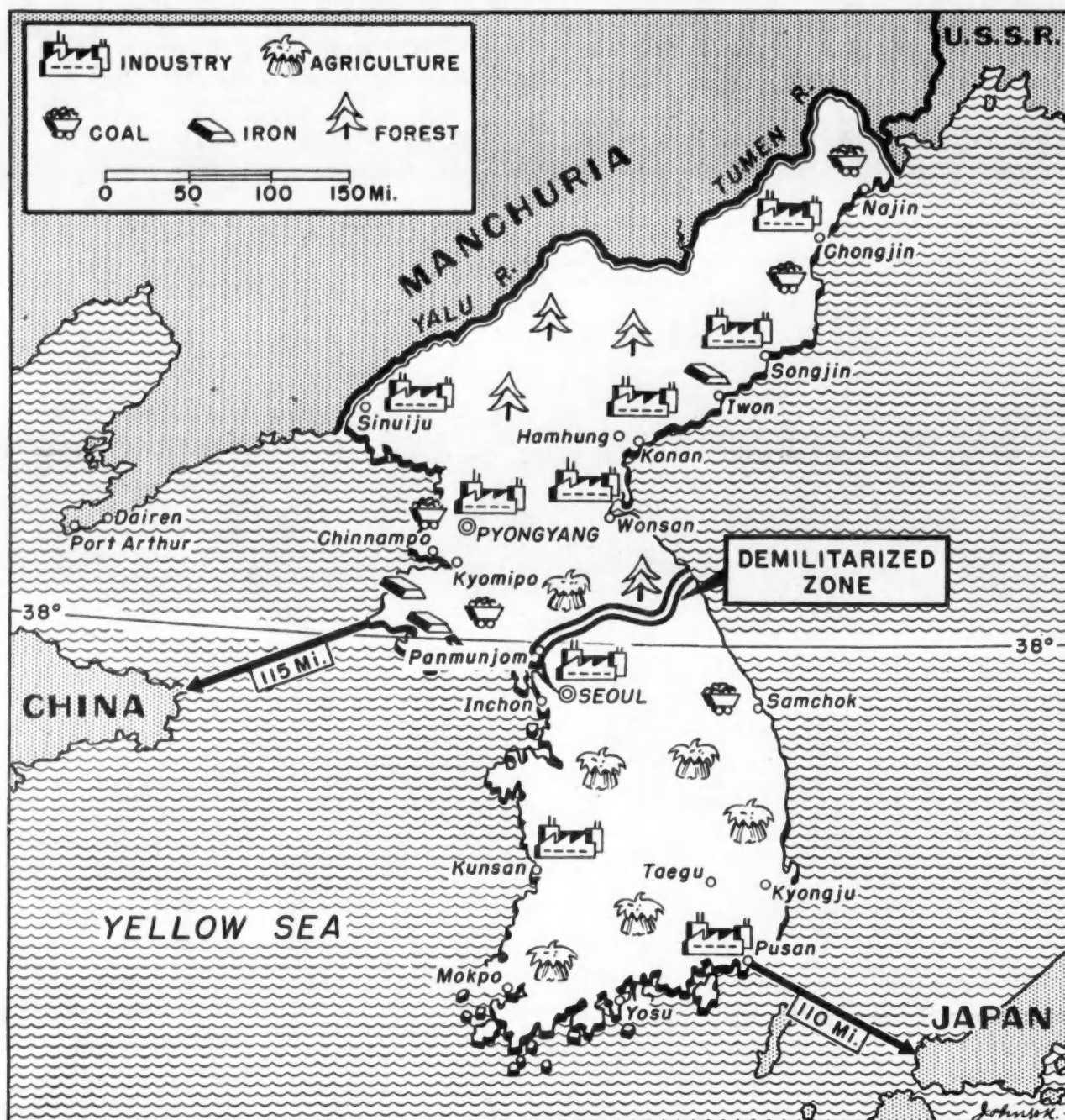
Lippmann is not alone in the expression of such views. Since last fall, when Russia launched Sputniks I and II, we Americans have been closely re-examining many phases of our national life. In this process, the schools and their work have become a major subject of discussion and debate.

Most people—including large numbers of teachers and school officials—agree that far-reaching changes are needed. But there, unfortunately, the agreement ends.

Opinions differ sharply as to what should be done. Some observers say: "Our schools ought to spend far less time on home economics, typing, woodwork, music, drivers' training, and the like—and should put practically all their emphasis on such courses as physics and chemistry, mathematics, English, foreign languages, and history. Furthermore, pupils should be given less freedom of choice in what they study. There ought to be more 'required' courses and fewer 'electives.'"

Opponents of this view reply that our schools must keep on teaching a wide range of subjects to meet the requirements of students with differing talents and capabilities. "Russia," they argue, "has an education system which tends to fit all pupils into the same mold—one that scarcely recognizes the students' personal desires. In our efforts to meet the Russian challenge, we shouldn't pattern our schools after those of the Soviet Union. In a democracy, we must pay

(Concluded on page 6)



DIVIDED LAND. Communist North Korea, population 9,000,000, has an area of 49,000 square miles—about that of New York State. The Republic of South Korea, population 21,500,000, has 36,000 square miles—slightly less than Indiana.

Divided Korea

(Concluded from page 1)

dent Syngman Rhee was set up. In the north, where Russian occupation authorities refused UN-sponsored balloting, a Red regime emerged.

Korean War. A bitter conflict broke out in 1950 when North Korean communists attacked South Korea. The United Nations stepped in to help the South Koreans. With the United States furnishing most of the assistance, the UN forces fought the communists for 3 years to a stalemate.

More than 33,000 Americans lost their lives, and 103,000 were wounded. South Korea had over 1,000,000 casualties—deaths and injuries.

The war wiped out more than half of Korea's crop and industrial capacity. Mines and factories were destroyed. Railroads were crippled. The fishing fleet was almost eliminated. About a fourth of all homes were in ruins.

A truce was reached in the summer of 1953, but no final peace treaty has ever been drawn up.

Divided land. Today, Korea is split in two as it was when the fighting stopped. On the upper side of the 38th parallel is the communist land of North Korea, tied closely to Red China. It is known to the communists as the People's Democratic Republic

of Korea. About 9,000,000 people live there.

South Korea (officially known as the Republic of Korea) is still in the free world. It has a close relationship with the United States. South Korea's population, swollen by several million refugees from the north, is approximately 21,500,000.

Separating the 2 Koreas is a zone, 2½ miles wide, where neither side is allowed to have troops or arms.

In this neutral zone lies the small village of Panmunjom. Here, in a one-story wooden building covered with corrugated green iron, communist officers and representatives of the UN forces meet from time to time for negotiations. This usually happens when one side wants to accuse the other of violating the armistice agreement.

The division of Korea into 2 parts has created serious economic problems. South Korea is largely a farming country, though only a small part of the land in this mountainous region can be cultivated. About one-third of the arable land consists of rice paddies.

Most of the country's industry and much of its water-power resources are in the north. South Korea needs industrial goods just as North Korea needs farm products.

U. S. assistance. South Korea is today largely dependent on the United States for its very existence.

Our aid is now totaling close to

\$600,000,000 a year. About one-third of this is in the form of financial aid to bolster the economy. The remainder is for military assistance to support the South Korean army so that it can guard against another Red attack.

U. S. observers in South Korea feel that reasonably good progress is being made these days in putting the country on its feet. Many new buildings have gone up, and production is on the rise. Both manufacturing and farm output showed gains during 1957.

A big new cement plant and a glass factory that turns out 12,000,000 square feet of window glass annually went into operation last year.

South Korea is a long way, though, from being self-sufficient. Average income per person is less than \$100 a year. Not only has the division of the country done serious economic harm, but the burden of supporting a big army—even with U. S. aid—is heavy.

Military forces. South Korea's army of 600,000 men is the largest in free Asia, and in fact is second largest to that of the United States in the entire free world.

Helping defend South Korea against another possible attack from the north are some 30,000 U. S. troops. There are also 5,000 troops from other members of the United Nations.

North Korea's armed forces are believed to total about 400,000. It is estimated that there are approximately 350,000 Chinese troops in the commu-

nist part of Korea. (It was the intervention of Chinese troops in the Korean War that kept the United Nations forces from winning an outright victory.) In reserve, just across the Yalu River inside Manchuria are believed to be about 1,000,000 additional Chinese troops.

Red tactics. Recent months have seen Russia and Red China working closely together to advance communist aims.

The recent airplane incident is believed to be a part of this campaign. Specifically, the Reds are trying to get South Korea and other lands to recognize the legality of the North Korean government. This recognition has never been granted by the government of Syngman Rhee, by the United States, or by other western powers.

Following the seizure of the plane, North Korean authorities said that the airliner and its passengers would be released if Rhee's government would agree to negotiate the matter with the communist government of North Korea. Thus, the seizure appears to have been another attempt by the Reds to force free-world nations to deal directly with them, and so—in effect—recognize their authority. South Korea says that negotiations will have to be carried out through United Nations channels.

Troop withdrawal? Late last month Red China announced that it soon intended to start withdrawing its troops from North Korea. It asked that American troops be withdrawn from South Korea at the same time.

The attitude of U. S. officials may be summarized as follows:

"The United States has sacrificed too many lives and invested too much money in aiding South Korea to permit this country ever to come again under communist attack.

"We would like nothing better than to withdraw from Korea with the assurance that the country would be safe. Before we do so, though, there must be free elections for all Korea under United Nations supervision. Until Red China agrees to such balloting under UN direction, her decision to withdraw her troops must be regarded partly as a propaganda maneuver.

"Actually China's action is not the concession that the Red leaders would have the world believe. In the first place, we have already withdrawn most of our troops from South Korea. There are now more than 10 times as many Chinese forces in North Korea as there are American troops in South Korea.

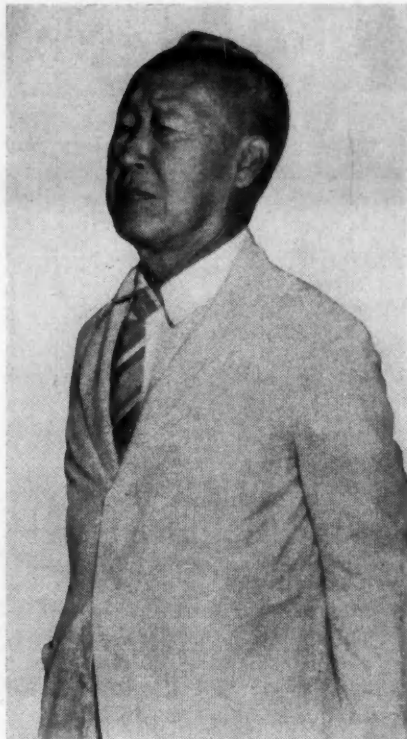
"Moreover, a withdrawal for the Chinese means merely pulling their troops back across the Yalu River into Manchuria, no more than a few hours away from the truce line. U. S. and other United Nations troops—if withdrawn—would be a considerable distance away. In case of another sudden attack, they would probably not be able to return until South Korea had been overrun.

"Nor should anyone be fooled by the communists' attempts to make it appear that U. S. and Chinese forces are on an equivalent basis in Korea. U. S. troops went there to help defend a free nation against aggression. Red China's forces went there to help commit that aggression."

Unless Red North Korea and communist China will permit UN-supervised elections throughout Korea, it appears that we shall continue to keep troops in the southern part of the divided land. —By HOWARD SWEET



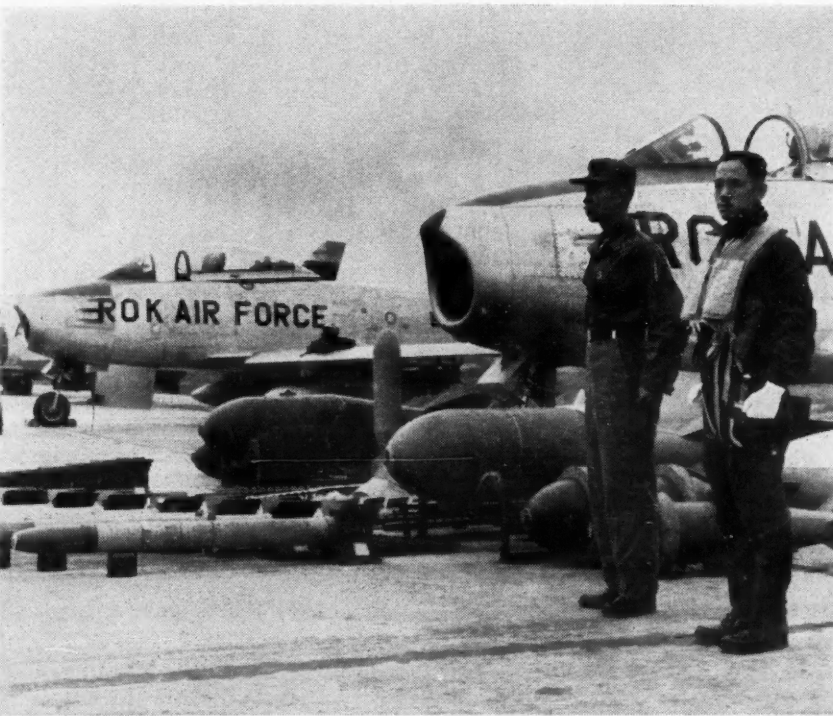
SOLDIER in communist North Korea, whose armed forces are believed to total about 400,000. In addition, some 350,000 communist Chinese troops are stationed in the northern territory.



SYNGMAN RHEE is South Korea's President. Eighty-three years old this month, he has spent much of his life working for his people's freedom and still hopes to unite his divided land.



IN SEOUL, capital of the independent South Korean Republic, women are taking a prominent place in the business and entertainment industries. The 3 shown above, winners of a beauty-talent contest, are employed as announcers for Seoul's television station. They telecast news and interesting feature programs.



MEMBERS of South Korean Air Force unit stand at attention beside jets supplied for defense by the United States. The Korean airmen carry out dangerous and important patrol missions to guard against surprise attack from the communist north. On land, too, the republic is always on the alert. Its army of 600,000 is said to be the largest of any maintained in free Asia today.

Leaders Are Needed—By Clay Coss

GO into any community, town, or school and find out as much as you can about the people you see—the citizens of the town or the students of the school. You will soon observe that a good many of the people, probably a majority, aren't much interested in the town or the school. They think enough of it in a way, but they will not work or sacrifice for it.

These people lack public or school spirit. Some of them are lazy. They seem not to have enough energy, enough force or drive to do any avoidable work. Some are dull. Others are so completely absorbed with their own affairs, with selfish pleasures or money making, that they haven't time for community enterprises.

Certain of the students think they have sufficient school spirit because they go out and cheer for their athletic teams and take part in all social activities. But they are not around when there is work to be done in planning these events and participating in student government.

Such citizens may be pleasant and agreeable. They may obey all the rules and laws. But if there are too many of them in a city, it will be backward and unprogressive. Schools will be poorly equipped. Recreation facilities and all kinds of public services will be inadequate. The community will suffer from lack of leadership.

A lively, flourishing city; a school with high standards, with busy enthusiastic activities—these are not built by the selfish, the dull, the self-centered. A community is kept alive

and growing by men and women who are interested in the public welfare and who work for public enterprises. The active, alert, public-spirited citizen does a great deal that he is not paid for doing. He gives time, for example, to charitable and civic activities. He strives to make his community and school better.



DO YOU take an active part in the affairs of your school—not just sports and entertainment, but also student government and serious causes?

Every city, town, village in the land must have a considerable number of such leaders among the inhabitants if it is to be a desirable place in which to live.

One who studies a school closely and who becomes well acquainted with the students will see the lines already being drawn. Some of the students will be showing signs of public spirit and leadership. They will be working for the school and for its activities and enterprises. Others will be falling back, following selfish interests.

Our Readers Say—

Heavier government spending cannot be avoided at this time. We face a grave crisis, and no cost in taxes is too great a sacrifice for adequate defense. Shall our forefathers have paid the supreme price, only for us to lose all in a moment of neglect?

ARLEEN PATTERSON,
Pomeroy, Washington

Our history class has decided that President Eisenhower's budget for 1959 is excellent, because it is balanced. We feel that our country will not be truly strong until our national debt has been diminished. The important thing is to keep the government's income higher than its expenditures.

ROSEMARY ZICKERMAN,
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

Since Soviet scientists launched the sputniks, our leaders have become concerned about the need for more scientists and engineers to surpass the Russian technological advances. We hope to maintain peace with a balance of power.

However, in the future, as more countries obtain the H-bomb, the prevention of a total war will be more difficult. Any small country with this weapon could start a war by pushing a button. I think we need statesmen more than scientists.

JOEL PARK,
Newton, Kansas

I don't believe that the United States should spend so much for our military program. More money should be spent for peaceful purposes.

BEVERLY ANDERSON,
Carpenter, Iowa

I wish it were possible for all Americans to realize the importance of the ideals of Brotherhood Week. We should strive to strengthen our reputation as "one nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

ANNA MARIE BICKERSTAFF,
Richmond, Virginia

As the future of the nation depends on scientific advancement, science should be emphasized in education. The federal government should offer scholarships to gifted students in this field. Art, music, and drama have a place in our civilization, but when the future of the country depends on science, it should receive chief emphasis.

LARRY KARST,
Hays, Kansas

Many people say that our schools should concentrate on science programs rather than on liberal arts courses. Science is needed, but will this emphasis help bring peace to the world? Peace will be brought about not by missiles and satellites, but instead by the influence and work of understanding people. Liberal arts courses, such as history, are needed to educate such people.

VIRGINIA LUPERO,
Brooklyn, New York

The chief aim of American education is to teach students to think for themselves, whereas in Russian schools young people have to accept all they are told, without question. While many students in America today are not making the best possible use of their educational opportunities, we should keep our schools democratic, and not shift our aims to follow those of Russia.

JACKIE BARKER,
Minneapolis, Kansas

It is important to encourage those gifted in science, and to develop precautionary defense measures; but it is also important to encourage the study of languages, history, and the humanities. If we fully understand the workings of communism, for example, we shall be prepared to reveal its faults by methods of logical argument.

KATHLEEN SIMON,
Chicago, Illinois

(Address your letters to Readers Say, AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)

The Story of the Week

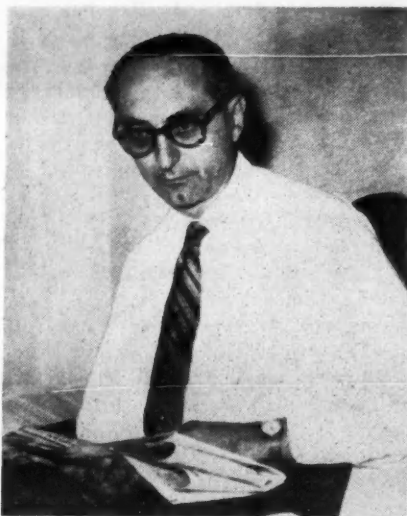
Letter from Viet Nam

Many people in other lands like Americans and many do not. It is important for us to know what friends and critics alike say about us so we can shape our policies accordingly.

Not long ago, a South Viet Name girl wrote a letter to the *Washington Post* criticizing us and our policies toward her country. She indicated by her questions and comments that she feels America is helping South Viet Nam for selfish reasons to stop communism in Asia; that a high percentage of her people dislike American advisers in South Viet Nam and fear they will stay there indefinitely; that our government is run by big business interests; that the U. S. movies shown abroad are so light and frivolous that they have made movie actors, such as the late James Dean, more popular in Viet Nam than President Eisenhower; and that Ngo Dinh Diem (President of South Viet Nam) is an American puppet.

The wife of South Viet Nam's Ambassador to the United States, Mrs. Tran Van Chuong, says the letter to the *Post* expressed views that are "nonsense." She contends that a great majority of her people like Americans and are grateful for United States aid to her country. She also feels that the letter sounds more like it was written by a communist than by a young Viet Name girl.

Both sides may be right to some extent. The Viet Name girl, if she actually wrote the letter, has obviously been influenced by Red propaganda, since her criticisms follow the com-



ARTURO FRONDISI
President-elect of Argentina

glad to hear from our readers for opinions on this important question. We should also like to know how you would answer the Viet Name girl's charges that our country is run by big business interests and that it is helping her land only for selfish reasons. We feel that effective replies can be made to both these accusations, and would like to have you do so for our letter column.

(For information on Viet Nam see feature on page 8.)

Argentina's President

What kind of man is Arturo Frondizi, who was elected to a 6-year term as President of Argentina not long ago?

One American reporter who recently interviewed the Argentine leader has this to say of him: "My first impression of Mr. Frondizi was that he looks and talks like a college professor. But it soon became apparent to me that he is a seasoned politician who firmly believes he knows what's good for Argentina and intends to carry out his plans."

Frondizi, a 49-year-old lawyer, was elected to his country's legislature in 1946. He was one of a small group of lawmakers to vote against the wishes of President Juan Perón, who ruled Argentina along dictatorial lines. Frondizi was even jailed for his anti-Perón speeches.

But after Perón was ousted from power in 1955, Frondizi stopped his attacks on the former President, and called for the release from prison of his followers. In last month's election, backers of Perón, who are now forbidden to form their own political party, supported Frondizi. So did Argentina's communists.

Frondizi says he is against communism, though he supports some of the Reds' plans for government control of certain industries in Argentina. He also maintains that he will not follow in the footsteps of Perón to restore one-man rule in his country.

Frondizi's election must still be approved by a special group of Argentine leaders on March 17—an act widely regarded as a foregone conclusion. He will then assume the Presidency May 1, bringing to an end the temporary government of President Pedro Aramburu, which has been at the helm since the overthrow of Perón in 1955.

Argentina's President-elect has written a number of books on economic and social problems of his country. He is married and the father of a 23-year-old daughter.

International Sports

Russians acting as peacemakers in a squabble between Americans and Canadians was the unusual situation reported in newspapers a short time ago.

The incident took place not in diplomatic circles but at a Norwegian hockey rink where U. S. and Canadian teams met. In the heat of play, tempers flared between players from the neighboring North American nations whose friendship is of long standing. In stepped the Russian referee and linesman to soothe ruffled feelings and restore order before resuming play.

There's no weighty moral, but the affair does afford the chance to make these observations: (1) sports are an excellent outlet for national rivalries; (2) the willingness of athletes to abide by rulings of officials—despite heated disagreements—could well serve as an example for nations in their diplomatic dealings with one another.

Syngman Rhee

Many years ago, a young man was learning English and democratic ideas in a Methodist missionary school in Seoul, Korea. At that time, Korea was a monarchy under strong Japanese influence. The young man, whose name was Syngman Rhee, decided then and there to work for his land's freedom.

The Korean leader began his campaign by founding his country's first daily newspaper, the *Independence*, and quickly formed a movement for government reform. His activities got him into trouble with the police and he ended up in prison.

During his 7 years in jail, Rhee continued to work for Korean freedom. He wrote a book, "The Spirit of Independence," to gain supporters for his idea. When he was released from

prison, he came to the United States to study.

By the time Rhee returned to Korea, Japan had completely taken over his homeland. He traveled about, organizing resistance groups, until he was forced to flee for his life. He continued his fight against foreign rule until Japan was defeated in World War II. He then played a leading role in establishing an independent South Korean government. (North Korea came under communist rule.)

Rhee, who will be 83 on March 26, has served as South Korean President ever since that country was formed. His critics say that he governs more like a dictator than a democratic leader—that he has suppressed opposition to his rule. Rhee's supporters reply that South Korea needs strong leadership in these perilous times and that he is working for the best interests of his country.

Know Your Congress

How much are members of Congress paid?

Representatives and senators are paid \$22,500 a year. In addition, they receive travel allowances for one trip home during each session of Congress, plus funds for secretarial and administrative help. The lawmakers also have free mail privileges and allowances for telephone and telegraph service.

The Speaker of the House gets \$35,000 a year plus \$10,000 for expenses. The Vice President, who serves as the presiding officer of the Senate, also receives \$35,000 and a \$10,000 expense account.

Youth Organizations

Two organizations for girls are celebrating their birthdays this month. They are the Girl Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls.

The Girl Scouts are celebrating their 46th year of scouting activities in the United States. It was on March



CHILD in South Viet Nam with can of food supplied by CARE. That and other American relief agencies, as well as the United States government, help the small Asian land.

munist line precisely. Nevertheless, it is known that there is some distrust of American motives in the Southeast Asian land. At the same time, many South Viet Name people appreciate U. S. aid and are friendly toward us.

Our government, through its foreign aid programs, and private American groups such as CARE, are working hard to help the people of South Viet Nam and of many other lands in the world to fight poverty and disease. Meanwhile, Uncle Sam's Voice of America is trying to expose communist lies about us.

What, in your opinion, are the most effective steps we can take to make more friends in South Viet Nam and elsewhere on the globe? We shall be



SENATOR William Knowland of California, who was recently interviewed by students on College News Conference, seated beside Ruth Hagy, who conducts the popular television program on public affairs over ABC-TV. Standing are 2 of the young guests who participated in the Knowland telecast: Hamilton Richardson, internationally known tennis star and a recent Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University (left), and Edward Kennedy of University of Virginia Law School. Ted is a brother of John Kennedy, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, and of Robert Kennedy, Chief Counsel of the McClellan Committee. This Sunday's program (see your local paper for time and station) is well worth watching.



REBELLION troubles Indonesia's 83,000,000 people. President Sukarno, accused of pro-communism, was in control of his nation's capital, Djakarta, and surrounding areas of Java as this was written. Anti-communist rebels held much of Sumatra and had followers on Celebes. Other areas, including the Indonesian part of Borneo called Kalimantan, were calm.

12, 1912, that the first troop was organized by Mrs. Juliette Low, in Savannah, Georgia.

Today, more than 2,000,000 girls between the ages of 7 and 17 are wearing the uniform of the American Girl Scouts. About 700,000 adult leaders help the girls become better citizens.

The Camp Fire Girls, with some 480,000 members, are celebrating their group's 48th birthday. The organization was founded on March 17, 1910. Camp Fire Girls work for honors in 7 fields, including homemaking, outdoor activities, citizenship, and sports. Girls 7 years and older may join.

Chart of Nations

Teachers using this paper in their classroom have already received copies of our 2-color, 50 x 37 inch wall chart entitled "A World of Facts—How 88 Nations Compare in Geography, Industry, Government, and Living Conditions."

We have only a small number of the charts left, and we are offering them on a first-come, first-served basis to teachers and students for 50 cents each. If you want a copy, send order together with payment to the Civic Education Service, 1733 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

The chart offers a wealth of information about 88 nations of today's world. It includes almost 5,000 facts.

Antarctic Rivalry

Who should control the Antarctic? That question is now receiving worldwide attention because of intensive exploration of the vast frozen continent by a number of countries during the International Geophysical Year.

About three-fourths of Antarctica is now claimed by different nations. Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France, Norway, Chile, and Argentina have staked out claims in Antarctica. Americans have played a big part in exploring the South Pole area, but our government doesn't claim any land there. Neither does Russia.

When IGY activities end at the close of 1958, rivalry over Antarctica might cause trouble. A number of territorial

claims on that icy continent overlap.

To prevent trouble, control of Antarctica by a group of nations is now being discussed. So is another plan that would put the frozen continent under United Nations supervision.

International control of Antarctica would prevent quarrels over land claimed by rival nations, and would also keep that vast ice-covered region open for global scientific study.

Summit Meeting?

There was renewed hope last week that western and Soviet leaders might agree on plans for a summit meeting—a get-together of the top leaders of both sides. Moscow has eased up a bit on its former rigid stand that a top-level meeting should be held immediately without prior spadework as was long sought by the western nations.

Russia has now agreed to a preliminary meeting of the foreign affairs

chiefs of communist and free nations. But the Reds want such talks limited to the matter of arranging for the list of topics to be discussed at a proposed conference. We and our allies have asked for a good deal more preliminary negotiations by officials of both sides in preparing for a top-level parley.

Nevertheless, the shift in Soviet policy is regarded as a hopeful sign. Western leaders say they will make every effort to agree with Russia on the summit conference if they can get some assurance that the parley won't be used by the Reds as a propaganda sounding board instead of a serious attempt to solve world problems.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) student exchange programs, and (2) the Administration's foreign aid proposals.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"How you have changed! You used to have a ruddy complexion and now you're pale. You used to be stocky and now you're thin—I'm surprised, Mr. Gordon."

"But I'm not Mr. Gordon."

"Goodness! You've even changed your name!"



"I'm in the pink of condition—been yelling at my family all winter."

Amateur philosopher: Happiness is the pursuit of something, not the catching of it.

Friend: Have you ever chased the last bus on a rainy night?

Prospective tenant: I like this room, but the view from the windows is rather monotonous.

Landlord: Well, of course, this is just a rooming house, it isn't a sightseeing bus.

"Are you sure she intends to marry him?"

"Absolutely! Just the other night I heard her correcting his grammar."

Two caterpillars were walking up a street one day, and suddenly a butterfly flew overhead. One remarked to the other:

"You'll never catch me up in one of those contraptions."

College senior (at baseball practice): Look at that first baseman snag those throws. I think he'll be our best man this year.

Coed: Well, really, this is so sudden!

News Quiz

Education Problems

1. Give 2 viewpoints on how wide a variety of subjects the schools should offer.
2. Describe at least 3 parts of the school-aid program that President Eisenhower seeks.
3. What do spokesmen for the National Education Association say about his proposals?
4. Give arguments of groups who oppose any school aid.
5. What do Eisenhower's backers say in defending his program against attacks from various directions?
6. Give at least 1 reason why it seems certain that our nation's school costs will rise in the years ahead.
7. What are some of the facts brought forth by people who say that our schools aren't putting enough emphasis on science?
8. On what grounds is it argued that we also need to put more emphasis on history and other social studies?

Discussion

1. Do you favor a large-scale federal school-aid program? Why or why not? If you want such a program, do you think the one recommended by Eisenhower is large enough? Give reasons.
2. Do you feel that high school students are allowed too much freedom in selecting courses? Why or why not?
3. If the students are to be adequately prepared for their responsibilities in the modern world, what courses do you think should receive increased emphasis in your school? Explain your position.

Events in Korea

1. Locate Korea, and tell how it came to be a divided country.
2. What happened in this land from 1950 to 1953?
3. Compare the 2 Koreas as to population and resources.
4. To what extent has the United States aided South Korea?
5. Describe the military forces in the 2 Koreas.
6. What step did Red China announce last month in relation to North Korea?
7. Give the views of U. S. officials on troop withdrawals from South Korea.

Discussion

1. Do you think we should recognize the Red government of North Korea if, by doing so, such incidents as the recent seizure of an airliner might be avoided? Why or why not?
2. Do you believe the United States should continue to help South Korea on the same scale that we have been aiding her? Explain your views.

Miscellaneous

1. A South Viet Name girl recently wrote a letter to the *Washington Post*. What did it contain and what reply is given by the wife of South Viet Nam's ambassador to the United States?
2. How do you think the United States can best win friends in foreign lands?
3. Tell how Russians recently acted as peacemakers in a sports squabble between Americans and Canadians.
4. What are the rival territorial claims in Antarctica?
5. Identify Arturo Frondizi and Syngman Rhee.
6. What are the yearly salaries of U. S. representatives and senators?

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) front; 2. (d) advantage; 3. (d) neutral negotiator; 4. (a) all the Arabs; 5. (a) haughty and disrespectful; 6. (b) support it warmly; 7. (a) with determination.

Nation Examines Schools' Role in the Space Age

(Concluded from page 1)

attention to individual abilities and needs."

Along with this controversy there is another—equally bitter—on school finance. Should the federal government pay a larger share of our educational expenses than it does today? Or should any necessary expansion of the schools be left to states and local communities?

Although there are various federal programs aimed at helping the schools, Uncle Sam now carries a relatively small part of the educational burden in this country. For example, about 4% of the money spent on public elementary and high schools comes from the U. S. treasury.

President Eisenhower thinks there is urgent need for an increase in fed-

- Schools would be encouraged to put greater emphasis on the teaching of foreign languages.

- Many college graduates would be able to obtain U. S. fellowship grants for advanced study, particularly in scientific fields. Also, the government would provide 40,000 college scholarships—10,000 new ones each year for 4 years—to promising high school graduates selected by state agencies "on the basis of ability and need." These scholarships would go to students in many different fields, with preference to those interested in science.

If the scholarship program is adopted, it will cost about \$7,500,000 during its first year. At its peak—in 1962—it will require an estimated

sponsoring a measure that would provide 40,000 new college scholarships every year for 6 years. The total number would be 6 times as large as that recommended by Eisenhower.

Meanwhile, quite a few people condemn the Administration because it hasn't renewed its efforts—unsuccessful in previous sessions of Congress—to obtain large-scale federal aid for construction of school buildings.

On the other hand, certain groups argue against any new program of federal school assistance. "The schools must be run according to local needs," they contend. "Education is the business of our state and local governments, and of private groups."

U. S. Representative W. Pat Jennings of Virginia is among those who

The growth will continue for a number of years. Meanwhile, our annual outlay for education is climbing, and has reached an estimated 18 billion dollars.

We need thousands of new school buildings every year, although the exact number is a subject of much dispute. Furthermore, there is widespread agreement on the need for an increase in teachers' salaries. According to a recent report, college professors' earnings have dropped 5% since 1940—in terms of what their incomes will buy—while the position of industrial workers has improved by about 50% in the same period.

How much science? Aside from money matters, one of the chief controversies in connection with our schools today is this: To what extent should we step up the emphasis on science and mathematics? It is noted that Eisenhower's proposal puts great stress on these subjects.

Some observers feel that our principal need—so far as education is concerned—is to provide more and better training in such fields as algebra, geometry, chemistry, and physics. They point to the following figures:

Last year, not quite 30% of the 2,800,000 juniors and seniors in our public high schools were studying science, and fewer than 25% were studying mathematics. About 100,000 high school seniors are now in public schools that don't teach advanced mathematics, while 61,000 attend schools that don't teach physics or chemistry.

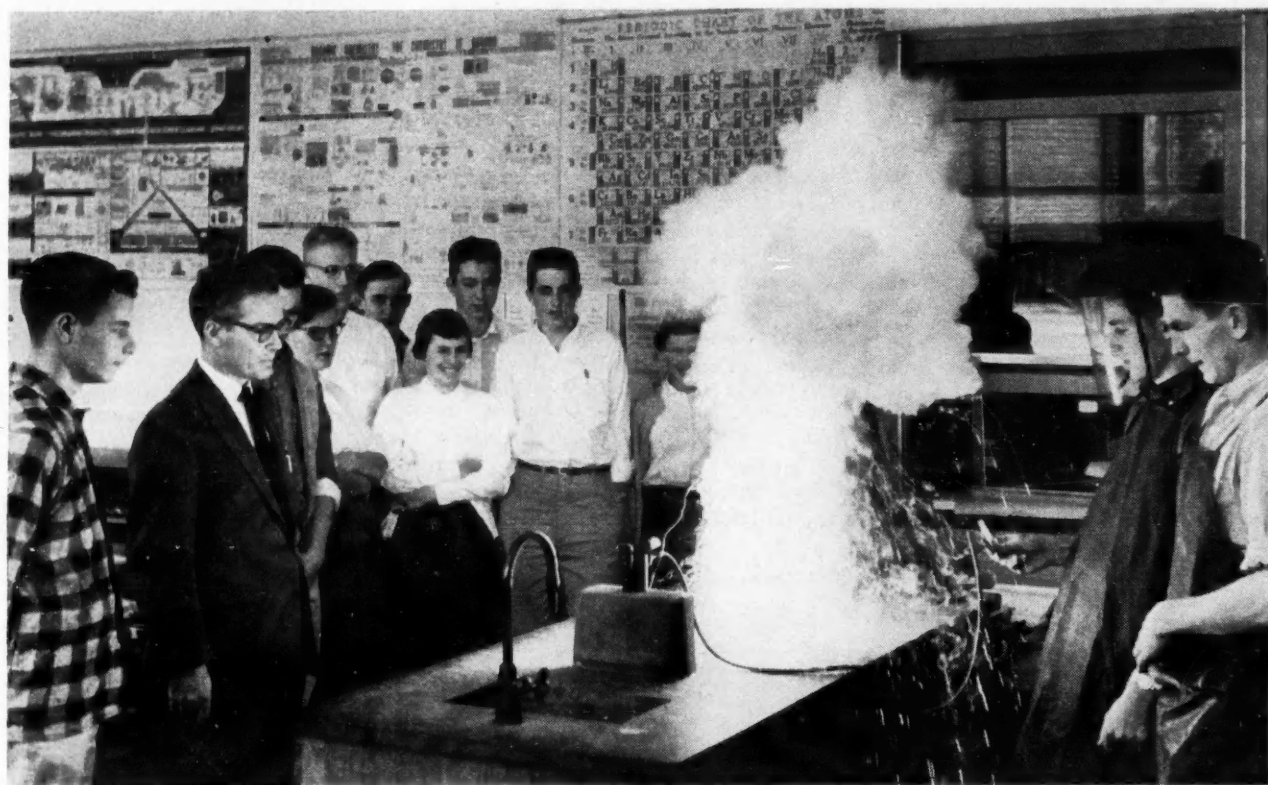
Most people agree that we need to provide more extensive and thorough training in scientific subjects in order to meet the Soviet challenge. But quite a few prominent scientists and other leaders also point out that we must pay close attention to such fields as history and public affairs. They say:

"Technological skill will do us no good unless we understand how to use it properly. If we are now lagging in military strength, for instance, this is not entirely due to a lack of scientific knowledge. It is due also to a failure of the American people and their political leaders—Republican and Democratic alike—to recognize the steps and make the sacrifices that are necessary for national security.

"Along with more education in scientific subjects, we must give young people a better understanding of world affairs—and of our own country's political, economic, and social problems. If this is done, it will mean a heavier work load for the student. It will also mean a better chance for America to remain strong and free."

These are among the ideas that are being expressed while a spotlight remains focused on the nation's schools.

—By TOM MYER



HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, such as these in a chemistry class, may be able to win college scholarships under a new program for federal aid to education—if Congress gives its approval to proposals made by President Eisenhower

eral spending on education. In a special message to Congress a few weeks ago, he called for a new program which—over a period of several years—would cost the national government approximately a billion dollars. Here are some of the specific aims of this program:

- The National Science Foundation, a federal agency, would spend a considerable amount on institutes that furnish advanced training for high school science and mathematics teachers.

- The U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare would give the states money to strengthen their schools' counseling and testing services. The intention is to help our schools discover the special talents and abilities of each student, and to help the student find the field of work for which he is best qualified. States would be asked to match the federal funds they received for such activities.

- Uncle Sam would give money to the states—on a matching basis—to help the schools buy laboratory equipment, hire additional science and mathematics teachers, and boost the salaries of qualified teachers who are already at work.

\$30,000,000. The amount that can be paid to an individual student will range up to \$1,000 annually.

(It is interesting to note that several hundred thousand college students have scholarships of one kind or another at the present time. According to latest available figures, the average scholarship pays about \$300 per year or less. Sources of these grants include business corporations and other private groups, individuals, the colleges themselves, and—in some cases—state governments.)

Pros and cons. Criticism of the Eisenhower proposal has come from several different directions. There are complaints that it wouldn't provide enough money to accomplish the needed results. Dr. William Carr, Executive Secretary of the National Education Association (NEA) says: "You can't meet a great challenge with a small and restricted program."

The NEA calls for a federal school-aid plan many times as large as the Administration's. It would start with a billion-dollar outlay, and rise to an annual rate of more than 4½ billion within 5 years.

Two congressional Democrats—Senator Lister Hill and Representative Carl Elliott, both from Alabama—are

insist that federal scholarships, as well as any other large-scale aid from Washington, would "inevitably bring some measure of federal control over the student."

Supporters of federal aid deny that it would permit the national government to dominate our school systems. They say: "In practically all cases, money would be allotted from the U. S. treasury, but would be spent by the states or by local groups."

President Eisenhower, speaking of his program, remarks: "The keynote is state, local, and private effort. The federal government is to assist—not to control."

Backers of the Chief Executive argue: "We are following a sensible middle course, as against the groups on one side that oppose federal aid, and against those on the other hand who call for too much."

Rising costs. Though there is conflict over who will furnish the money, it seems almost certain that America's school expenses will rise in the years ahead. One of the main reasons is simply that enrollments are increasing by leaps and bounds. The U. S. school population rose from 32,465,000 in October 1952 to 41,166,000 at the beginning of the present school term.

Pronunciations

Arturo Frondizi—är-tōō-rō frōn-dē'sī
 Bao Dai—bou dī (ou as in out)
 Fulgencio Batista—fool-hen'see-o bā-tēs'tā
 Ho Chi Minh—hō' chē mīn'
 Juan Perón—hwān pē-rawn'
 Kalimantan—kā'lē-mān'tān
 Mikhail Menshikov—mīk-hīl' mēn'shī-kōv
 Ngô Đình Diệm—nyō' dīn' dē-ēm'
 Panmunjom—pān-mōn-jawm
 Pedro Aramburu—pā'drō ā'rām-bōor'-you
 Pyongyang—pyung-yāng
 Saigon—sī-gōn'
 Seoul—sōl
 Syngman Rhee—sōng-mān rē
 Tran Van Chuong—trān' vān' chōo-awng'

Your Vocabulary

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. Proposed structural changes in our nation's Capitol include putting a new *façade* (fah-sahd') on the east side. (a) parking lot (b) front (c) reflecting pool (d) wooded area.

2. The union of the 2 countries was a matter of political *expediency* (eks-pē'dī-ēn-sī). (a) suicide (b) disadvantage (c) error (d) advantage.

3. A *mediator* (mē'dī-ā'ter) is not acceptable to the leaders of the countries involved. (a) temporary solution (b) truce (c) compromise (d) neutral negotiator.

4. The *pan-Arabic* (pān) movement concerns (a) all the Arabs (b) a few Arabs (c) those who hate the Arabs (d) Arabs who cook their food in pans.

5. In helping other countries, we should not be *insolent* (in'sō-lēnt). (a) haughty and disrespectful (b) too extravagant (c) too stingy (d) selfish.

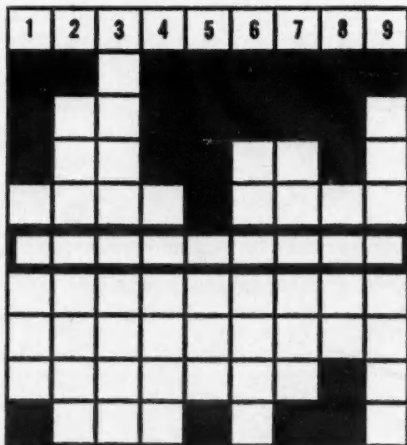
6. The *ardent* (ar'dēnt) fans of television are the people who (a) criticize it freely (b) support it warmly (c) have little interest in it (d) would rather listen to the radio.

7. Japan works *resolutely* (rēz'ō-lūt-lī) in trying to establish her foreign trade. (a) with determination (b) ruthlessly (c) unintelligently (d) intelligently.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell area now being claimed by a number of nations.

- South Korea is largely a land of _____
- Recently elected President of Argentina is Arturo _____
- Some opponents of our present school program say students should take more required courses and fewer _____
- The capital of South Viet Nam.
- The President of South Korea. (last name only)
- The capital of Mississippi.
- Last week, Americans read some of the criticisms of our country in a _____ from a South Viet Nameese girl.
- The President of South Viet Nam. (last name only)
- Northern Korea is closely tied to _____ (2 words)



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: McClellan. VERTICAL: 1. Lippmann; 2. reduce; 3. African; 4. England; 5. twice; 6. Gaillard; 7. planes; 8. Sudan; 9. Benson.



MAP shows dates when present 48 states entered the Union

Historical Background

Alaska, Hawaii Hope to Become States

JUST 91 years ago this month, the United States bought Alaska from Russia. The Russian government, then headed by a Czar, agreed to sell the region in a treaty signed March 30, 1867. For it, we paid \$7,200,000.

Nearly 60 years ago, Hawaii became a part of the United States. The island territory, long ruled as a monarchy and later briefly governed as a republic, asked to join us. Congress approved U. S.-Hawaiian union by a resolution adopted July 7, 1898.

Both Alaska, population over 200,000, and Hawaii, population about 540,000, are called U. S. territories today. People of both areas are U. S. citizens who pay federal taxes, and they are liable to military service.

Each region has a governor, who is appointed by the President. Each elects a delegate to the U. S. House of Representatives, but neither the Alaskan nor Hawaiian delegate can vote. Each territory does elect its own legislature, which can pass laws dealing with local problems.

Seeking Statehood

Although they are U. S. citizens, Alaskans and Hawaiians cannot vote in national elections. Both territories have asked to be made states, so that their rights will equal those of people in the rest of the United States. Congress is now considering the question of Alaskan-Hawaiian statehood. As in years past, however, it is quite possible that our lawmakers won't reach a final decision during the present session of Congress.

Settlement has been held up by differences among members of both political parties. Some Republicans and some Democrats favor making Alaska and Hawaii states, and some do not.

Those against statehood argue that Alaska—off to itself in the northwest corner of our continent—and Hawaii—lying westward in the Pacific Ocean—are too far from the present 48 states. Since they lack a common frontier, the argument goes, it is impractical for the outlying territories and present states to be on the same footing.

Those favoring statehood argue that distance is of no consequence, since air travel links the territories with the states more quickly than railroads tied together the states at one period of our history. Furthermore, it is contended, people who have fought for their country—and who are ready to do so again—should en-

joy all the rights of other U. S. citizens.

If the nation's lawmakers finally approve statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, we shall have the first new state (or states) in 46 years. Arizona, as No. 48, was admitted to statehood on February 14, 1912.

The first 13 states were New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Westward Expansion

After the Revolution, settlers trekked steadily westward to expand our country. Gradually, by purchase, by negotiation, and by conflict, we acquired more and more land. It was obtained primarily from France, Spain, Mexico, and Great Britain. As fast as the land was settled, it was divided into states by Congress.

The 14th, 15th, and 16th states were admitted to the Union before 1800. They were Vermont, in 1791; Kentucky, in 1792; and Tennessee, in 1796.

By the end of 1850, there were 15 more states: Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Maine, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, and California. California was added as the 31st state on September 9, 1850.

Ohio statehood dates from 1803, but it was discovered not long ago that—due to an oversight—Congress had not passed a measure admitting Ohio to the Union. Congress, by legislation, corrected this oversight in 1953.

Before 1900, we were 45 states strong with the addition of Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada, Nebraska, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, and Utah. Utah became No. 45 on January 4, 1896.

We completed the 48 states early in the 1900's, with Oklahoma entering the Union as No. 46 on November 16, 1907, New Mexico as No. 47 on January 6, 1912, and—as noted above—Arizona as No. 48, in February 1912.

—By TOM HAWKINS

References

"The Challenge in Education," *Newsweek*, January 20, page 64.
NEA Journal, February. Several articles, grouped in a feature called "Let's Balance the Program."

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated February 10, 17, 24, and March 3. The answer key appears in the March 10 issue of the *Civic Leader*. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. France regards Algeria as (a) part of French West Africa; (b) part of France; (c) a UN trust territory; (d) a colony without any governing powers.

2. Since the overthrow of its dictator, a new opportunity for establishing a democratic government exists in (a) Egypt; (b) Saudi Arabia; (c) Venezuela; (d) the Dominican Republic.

3. A major reason why the office of premier of France changes hands often is that (a) French voters are split into a number of political parties; (b) France is not a democracy; (c) French premiers often try to rule as dictators; (d) national elections must be held in France every year.

4. Parliamentary elections in Britain are held at least once every 5 years, but a special election can be called if (a) a major disagreement arises between the prime minister and the House of Commons; (b) the House of Lords orders it; (c) the King or Queen dies; (d) Britain goes to war.

5. British and American scientists have announced progress in their efforts to harness for peaceful purposes the tremendous power of (a) the atomic bomb; (b) the hydrogen bomb; (c) Victoria Falls; (d) gravity.

6. The British explorer, Dr. Vivian Fuchs, and his party set out to be the first expedition in history to (a) spend a winter at the South Pole; (b) climb Mt. Everest; (c) explore the Amazon jungle; (d) cross Antarctica overland.

7. The government of the Union of South Africa has placed severe restrictions on (a) Dutch-owned businesses; (b) people of European descent; (c) people of African descent; (d) trade with the United States.

8. Many U. S. railroads are in financial difficulty largely because of (a) lack of materials for new equipment; (b) increased competition from other forms of transportation; (c) lack of skilled engineers; (d) poor management.

9. Our airlines will shortly make a costly change in their operations, namely the introduction of (a) jet airliners on many long flights; (b) free meals on all flights; (c) helicopters on short trips; (d) free taxi service to and from airports.

10. James Cook, John Davis, and Charles Wilkes were all (a) early aviators; (b) atomic physicists; (c) early Antarctic explorers; (d) famous mountain climbers.

11. In Africa the desire for self-rule on the part of colonial peoples is (a) no longer an important influence; (b) steadily on the rise; (c) evident only in French colonies; (d) being discouraged by President Nasser of Egypt.

12. Until recently France ruled all 4 of the following areas. Which is the only one she still rules? (a) Algeria; (b) Tunisia; (c) Morocco; (d) Indochina.

13. Under the soil-bank programs, certain American farmers are paid by the government to (a) plant more cotton and tobacco; (b) increase production in areas of poor soil; (c) cut production of all crops by 25 per cent; (d) take surplus cropland out of production and grow soil-building plants and grasses.

14. The Eisenhower Administration would like to (a) pay farmers more for surplus crops; (b) lower government support of farm prices; (c) end government support of farm prices by July, 1958; (d) encourage more Americans to enter farming.

(Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

15. A recent development in the Middle East was the formation of (a) an alliance between Israel and Jordan; (b) a union of all Arab lands; (c) 2 rival unions, formed by the merging of certain Arab lands; (d) an atom-free neutral zone along Russia's border.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

16. The nation which ranks second to the United States in world oil production is _____.

17. A wave of anger swept North Africa after the French bombing of a village in the country of _____.

18. The continent of _____ is 99% covered by ice and snow.

19. In matters of trade, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg are working almost as a single nation in the _____ Economic Union.

20. A recent agreement provides for a greatly increased exchange of students and visitors between the United States and _____.

21. The first national elections since the overthrow of dictator Juan Perón, in 1955, were held recently in the South American republic of _____.

22. About one-half of the people of European descent who make their permanent homes in Africa live in one country; namely, _____.

23. Syria and _____ have recently joined to form the "United Arab Republic."

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

24. Robert Kennedy

25. Pérez Jiménez

26. Sir Edmund Hillary

27. Ezra Taft Benson

28. Felix Gaillard

A. Antarctic explorer and mountain climber.

B. Chief Counsel of the McClellan Committee.

C. U. S. Secretary of Commerce

D. U. S. Secretary of Agriculture

E. Ousted dictator of Venezuela

F. Premier of France

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter preceding the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in *italics*.

29. The Premier felt that he was in an *anomalous* situation. (a) important or strategic; (b) irregular or abnormal; (c) improved or advantageous; (d) pleasant or encouraging.

30. The author was known as an *iconoclast*. (a) influential person; (b) idol-worshipper; (c) one who attacks the beliefs of others; (d) original writer.

31. The new alliance appears to lack *cohesion*. (a) the ability to stick together; (b) ample resources; (c) outside support; (d) military strength.

32. The dictator defended his *expropriation* of private property. (a) renting; (b) selling; (c) taking away; (d) giving away.

33. The conquest of the country was made easy by the appearance of many *quislings*. (a) thieves; (b) cowards; (c) new weapons; (d) traitors.

Career for Tomorrow -- Doctors in Demand

A TELEPHONE rings in the dark of night. A voice at the other end of the line, filled with a sense of urgency, says: "Doctor, this is an emergency. Please come to the hospital right away."

Such calls are not unusual experiences for doctors. But of course, most of their day-to-day work is done at an office or during regular schedules at a hospital or clinic.

Doctors not only diagnose diseases and treat people who are ill or in poor health, but they are also concerned with the prevention of illness and the rehabilitation of afflicted persons. Some physicians combine the practice of medicine with research or college teaching. Others hold full-time research or teaching positions. Still others are employed by the government, including the armed forces.

About half of the nation's physicians engaged in private practice are general practitioners—often called "family doctors." They treat a wide range of ailments. Others specialize in the treatment of particular types of illnesses. Branches of medicine include surgery, internal medicine, pediatrics (medical care of children), and many others.

Qualifications. If you choose this field, you should have a high degree of intelligence and a genuine liking for people. Patience in dealing with others is also a needed requirement.

As you go along, you will get some aid in evaluating your aptitudes for a career in medicine. Medical col-

leges screen their applicants carefully before admitting them. As a rule, they give prospective students a series of aptitude tests, interview them, check into their emotional stability, and go over their school grades.

Preparation. Take a college preparatory course in high school with emphasis on the sciences. Next, you



EWING GALLOWAY

BECOMING a good doctor is not easy

should plan on taking at least 3 years of pre-medical training in a college (many medical schools require 4 years of pre-med work).

Select your medical school now, if only tentatively. (Medical schools choose their applicants carefully. That's why you should make certain as early as possible that you can meet all the entrance requirements.)

It has been estimated that it takes \$15,000 or more to obtain a complete

medical education. Working your way through medical school is out of the question because all your time is needed for study. However, many medical schools grant scholarships to well qualified students who cannot pay their own way.

Earnings. General practitioners in small towns don't generally earn as much as do those in large cities, but the incomes of most doctors are quite good. Specialists ordinarily have higher earnings than do general physicians. The average income for all doctors, according to a recent survey, is close to \$15,000 a year.

Advantages and disadvantages. The most important advantage is the wonderful opportunity the doctor has of helping others. Also, incomes in this profession are generally high. To be a really good doctor and to be happy at this work, though, one must have a stronger devotion to his fellow men than to money.

It takes long and expensive preparation to become established as a doctor. Also, decisions that must be made—decisions that may mean the difference between life or death for a patient—can place a serious emotional strain on a doctor at times.

Further information. Talk to your own physician and get in touch with a local branch of the American Medical Association (AMA). You can also get information from AMA's national offices at 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago 10, Illinois.

—By ANTON BERLE

Troubles of Divided Viet Nam

Northern Part Is Communist; South Is Free Land

AS is Korea (see page 1 article), the Asian land of Viet Nam is today split into an independent southern republic and a communist northern land.

Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos were long ruled by France as the territory of Indochina. The French influence lasted from 1787 until World War II, at which time Japan invaded Indochina.

When France returned to the Asian territory after the war, she was met with demands for independence. She tried to keep some control over the region by forming a French association of states—Cambodia, Laos, and Viet Nam. Each state was offered limited independence.

Communist opposition upset plans for the association. Rebels in northern Viet Nam, doubtless with arms supplied by the communists in China and by the Soviet Union, went to war against the French.

Hard, bitter fighting went on most of the time from December 1946 until July 1954. At that time, France was forced to agree at a conference in Geneva, Switzerland, to the division of Viet Nam. Communist China, the Soviet Union, Britain, and the United States took part in the conference, but the United States did not sign the agreement entered into by the other participants.

Over a period of months after the conference, Cambodia, Laos, and South Viet Nam established full independence of France. North Viet Nam, as it was during the rebellion, re-

mained a communist dictatorship very closely allied with Red China.

South Viet Nam had been under an emperor, Bao Dai, who named Ngo Dinh Diem Premier during the Geneva talks. In 1955, elections were called to let the voters decide whether to keep Bao Dai or set up a republic under Diem. By a large majority, the voters chose a republic, and Diem became its first President.

Diem has been criticized at times for using police power to jail plotters against his regime, some of them undoubtedly communists. Diem feels he must stamp out communism if democracy is to grow, and his country's legislature has given him power to act

against Reds when he feels it becomes necessary to do so.

U. S. government policy is to help South Viet Nam remain independent. Our aid to the little land totals about \$300,000,000 a year. This assistance pays almost all the cost of the country's defenses and a big share of the expense of running the government.

Around 2,000 Americans live and work in South Viet Nam. They include U. S. government officials, military advisers, and their families. U. S. engineers and technicians are helping to build factories and to strengthen Viet Nam's economy in other ways. Without our help, the Asian country might quickly fall to communism.

Area, 65,726 square miles, is a little more than that of the U. S. state of Washington. Population is 11,500,000. Capital is Saigon, population 1,615,000. Rice, rubber, tea, and coffee are leading products of the largely agricultural country.

North Viet Nam, victor in the war and the Geneva negotiations, is a communist land. It maintains close ties with Red China and the Soviet Union. President is Ho Chi-minh, leader of the rebellion.

Its area, 63,360 square miles, is somewhat less than that of the state of Washington. Population is 12,500,000. Capital is Hanoi, population 298,000. The region has rich stores of coal, tin, uranium, and other metals. These valuable resources are being developed with Soviet aid.

—By TOM HAWKINS



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

NORTH VIET NAM is now communist, while South Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos are independent lands. At one time all these states were under French control and were called Indochina.